

ction
ER,
NEBOTA
current.
Example: 2
Example: 1
Wad

The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861.

NUMBER 44.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays, at the office of the publisher, in Stillwater, Minnesota, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements are received for insertion at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week.

Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(10 lines, 100 words or less constitute a square.)
One square, for one insertion, 10 cents.
One square, for one month, 30 cents.
One square, for three months, 80 cents.
One square, for six months, 1.50.
One square, for one year, 2.50.
One square, for one year, 2.50.
One square, for one year, 2.50.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Display advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

J. M. HARLOW, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Residence, at the Sawyer House.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs,) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office on door above Dodge's book store, Main street. Residence corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greeney's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. B. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. R. CORNMANN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - July 13, 1861.

Good for the Minnesota Boys!

Capt. Adams' (Hastings) company being on guard duty on the night of the 5th, were fired upon by the "seceshers" at Alexandria, but without effect. The fire was returned, killing two and wounding four or five of the enemy. Two prisoners and fifteen horses were captured by our boys. Good enough!

Another large party of Norwegians has just landed in our State, distributing themselves in various places in the southern counties. The entire Norwegian accession to our population this season will, according to reliable estimates, not be less than 10,000 persons.

There is a proposition in Missouri to hold a State Convention for the purpose of deposing Gov. Jackson, who is in rebellion against the general government, and has fled to parts unknown—and to elect new State officers.

Gow's Sympathy.—When on taking the Speaker's chair, Mr. Gow said, "not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen"—the long and irresistible outburst of applause which followed, showed the temper of the Congress and the crowd.

—The Virginia State Convention, in session, have elected several delegates to the Confederate Congress. The following gentlemen were among those chosen: Ex-President Tyler, Walter Preston, Robert A. Scott, Wm. Ballard, Senator Mason and Roger A. Pryor.

A HEROIC ONLOOK.—A most patriotic and heroic spirit was displayed by one of the Ohio soldiers on the occasion of the Vienna attack. He was hit by a Minnie bullet, which shattered his arm, rendering it entirely useless. No longer able to use his musket or rifle, with his shattered limb dangling by his side, he threw down his gun and cried out, "I am for the Union forever—give me a pistol." This weapon being furnished him by a private standing near his side, the brave fellow blazed away at the traitors until he sank to the ground from loss of blood.

One of the most remarkable features of Secretary Floyd's maladministration was the unblinking and unceasing manner of his "peculiar transactions." An investigation discloses the fact that, in the most reckless manner, and at great pecuniary sacrifice, he sold as old iron some of the best guns in the possession of the government. Recent developments show that a short time prior to the outgoing of Buchanan's administration, Floyd sold to a locomotive machine shop in New Jersey nearly two dozen very large guns, averaging 7,000 pounds each, at the nominal price of \$20 per ton. The guns were sold as old iron, though worth at least fifty cents per pound. When taken to the machine shop the attempt was made to break them in the ordinary manner, but it was found to be a physical impossibility. Finally they were put in a lathe, and in that way wrenched to pieces. Several of them are yet unbroken, and the department will probably repurchase them.

Vallandigham's Reception.—Russell of the Times—Lord John Russell.

Special Dispatch to the Christianian Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

Vallandigham visited the Ohio regiments in company with Cox to-day. Intense excitement ensued. An effigy was immediately hung up, labeled "Vallandigham the traitor"; and had it not been for the officers, he would have been roughly dealt with. He was hurried off the ground by the officers, and visited the other camps, but was not molested. The feeling is very deep at his visit, and moderate people are surprised at Vallandigham's impudence.

Russell, of the London Times, visited many of the camps yesterday, and to-day intended to visit all the intrenchments opposite the city in Virginia, in company with Senator Wilson, but the excessive heat prevented. He expressed surprise at the great change that has taken place since his first visit. Lord John Russell has written a private letter to an old personal friend, high in position here, that the Southern Commissioners had asked for an interview with the British Ministry, but were peremptorily refused.

Gov. Latham to-day presented Senator Wilson with a massive cane of great value, from the State of California, for the former's efforts in getting the overland mails through.

Senators and Members have called on the President, and urged greater activity. An army advance movement cannot be delayed beyond this week.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been convened in extraordinary session as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting those only of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock yards, custom houses, etc., including all the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Fort Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built and armed. Other forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly for the same purposes. The forts remaining in the Federal possession and near those States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations. Especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outmanned by the latter as ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army had resigned in great numbers, and of those who remained a great portion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously and in connection with all this, a purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been reported in each of these States, declaring the State respectively to be separated from the Federal Union. The formula for instituting a combined Government for these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of the Confederate States, had been organized, and was proceeding to the consummation of such a step.

On the first of March, the present incumbent's first day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in my hands. This letter expressed the profound indignation of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort in time for his relief, (rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions and with a view of holding possession of the same), with a force of less than 30,000 well disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in his decision. On reflection, however, he took full time in consulting with other officers, both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He at that time stated the same time that no sufficient force was then at the control of the Government or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this confined the Administration to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that situation under the circumstances would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter a recognition abroad, and that in fact it would be our national destruction. This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Sumter as a military necessity.

Then an order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship the Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land but must take the safer and slower route by sea. The first returning news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabin to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some armistice of the late administration and of the existence of which the present administration, up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before the crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible, rendered so by the mere exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort. In preparation against such a contingency the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition as well adapted as might be to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no attempt to throw in men, arms or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, even awaiting the arrival of the provision expedition. It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter were in no sense a matter of self-defense on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that giving bread to the brave and hungry men of the garrison was all that would on that occasion be attempted, and that the garrison would be supplied with food and clothing. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and to thus preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, treating, as heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of the Government, began the heretofore stated, to final discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and to thus herald the dissolution of the Union.

By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assaults of

There is much reason to believe that the Union men are in a majority in many, if not in all of the seceded States. The contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them. It is ventured by some even those of Virginia and Tennessee—for the result of elections held in military camps, where the bayonets were all on one side of the question voted upon—can scarcely be considered as demonstrating the popular sentiment at such an election. All that large number who are at once for the Union and against coercion would be largely voted against the Union. It even may be affirmed without extravagance that the free institutions which we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in who has not taken his place there of his own free will. But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of the arts and sciences and professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known to the world, and here and there by one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly competent to administer the Government. Nor do I say this is not true of our late friends—now enemies in this contest—but it is so much the better reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up? Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a Government would do well to consider in defence to what principle it is that he does it; whether the substitute will give or be intended to give so much good to the people. There is some foreshadowing on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the old one, they have not only declared that they are created equal, but why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit "We the people," and substitute, "We, the deputies of the sovereign and Independent States." Why this deliberate pressing out of view the people of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government, whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuits, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of that form of government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned, and have proved false to the hand that pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates. But the greatest honor and most emphatic fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as is known, they successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those who command within an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law. This is patriotic instinct of plain men. They understand without an argument that the destroying of the Government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it, however, our people have settled, viz: The successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains, its successful maintenance against the hostile internal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots are fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal except back to ballots themselves at a succeeding election. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what they take by an election neither can they take it by war—teaching all the folly of being the beginners of a war.

Let there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States who are in rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it shall be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duty of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the Inaugural Address. He desires to preserve the Government, and he desires to administer for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government. The Government has not the right to withhold or give it that there is no coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of these terms. The Constitution provided, and all the States accepted its provision, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government; but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; so that to prevent its going on, the Government has no right to obtain the guarantee mentioned. When an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to attain it are also lawful and obligatory. It was with the deepest regret that the Executive assumed the duty of commencing the war, in defence of the Government. Forced upon him, he could not perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this be a cure—not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves and their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decision. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish, much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no more right to shrink or even count the chances of his own life in what may follow. In full view of this great responsibility he has so far done what he deemed his duty. Will you not, according to your own judgment perform yours? He sincerely hopes that your views and actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed of their rights, of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and laws. And having in this chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without fear and with many hearts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4th, 1861.

Emigration to Minnesota.

The Chicago Post says the principal emigration to Minnesota this season has been to Iowa and Minnesota, and then adds:

We have statistics, which, when they are properly tabulated, will be published, of the growth of these States from this source during the past eight months. The greater part of the emigration into Minnesota during this time has been of New Yorkers. This thrifty and hardy people are just the men to occupy the unimproved fertile lands of this region. They nearly all bring with them some money, and in many instances farming utensils and household goods. Some of them are ready to go to work, and at once commence to make contributions of their labor to the wealth of the nation. A gentleman of great practical knowledge and careful observation, who has recently traveled in Minnesota, assures us that in many respects that State is in a most encouraging way. Settlements are everywhere being commenced—and the crops are of fine promise—and, with no new interruption to her prosperity, she will soon take proud rank among the States of the Union.

The Postmaster of Washington reports for the past week that there were sent out from the camps one hundred thousand and seventy letters, all for the North. The mails from upwards of sixty regiments around Washington are dispatched daily. On Monday over twenty-five thousand letters were sent off.

MATIAS POINT.—It seems that the rebels have strongly fortified themselves at Matias Point, since the failure of Capt. Ward to dislodge them, and their batteries now command the Potomac. For the present the navigation of that river by our vessels is rendered extremely hazardous, if not wholly impossible.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STAR.—On the 4th another star was added to our national flag, representing the State of Kansas, which was admitted into the Union on the 28th of last January. This is in accordance with an act of Congress, passed April 4th, 1861, which runs thus:—"On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

Military Bills in Congress.

We find in the New York Tribune the following synopsis of proposed legislation by Congress:

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The bill for the organization of a National Guard, which Senator Wilson will introduce, provides for the enrollment of two hundred and forty thousand men, between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, to be divided into two hundred and twenty-five companies each, apportioned among the States, pro rata, according to their representation in Congress. After six years service, those who enlist are entitled to an honorable discharge, and to exemption from service in the regular army. Eighty thousand are to be enrolled the first year, and the same number the second and third, so that a third may go out of service at a time. The President is to have power to call out the Guard or any part of it, in case of an invasion or insurrection, beyond the power of the civil arm.

THE MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.—The bill which legalizes the President's acts since the 4th of March, empowers him in case of exigency, when Congress is not in session, to take similar measures.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, ETC.—Another bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, with a salary of three thousand dollars, for additional force in the Military Bureau, for the appointment of two additional assistants to the Secretary of War, one State by their Senators, and for the filling of all vacancies in the Academy by the President, for the classification of mounted men hitherto called by different names, as numbered regiments of cavalry.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—The bill touching the volunteer force empowers the President to appoint not exceeding six Major Generals and eight Brigadiers.

ENLARGING THE REGULAR ARMY.—The bill enlarging the regular army empowers the President to increase the old regiments to the standard of the new one.

MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage of date the eighth day of September A. D. 1857, executed by Truman M. Smith, of the city of St. Paul, in the then Territory (now State) of Minnesota, as mortgagor, and delivered to George H. Marsh, of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 636 and 637. The rights of said mortgagee have been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage having been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars, (\$4400.00) and interest, according to the conditions of a promissory note bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1857, and given by said Truman M. Smith and payable to the order of Q. A. Marsh & Co., of the city of St. Paul, Minn. A. D. 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 487 and 488. The said mortgagee has been duly released and conveyed to said mortgagee by an instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of August A. D. 1858, executed by said Truman M. Smith, in and to the premises described in said mortgage, on page 487. Said mortgage

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisers Will Please Remember
that the **MESSENGER**
has a circulation of nearly
Double that of any other paper
in the St. Croix Valley!

AGENTS WANTED.
We will pay from \$5 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: East Main Street, St. Paul, Minn. J. J. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

New apples made their appearance in our market last Thursday.

The Hudson Star says from four to six thousand persons participated in the celebration of the fourth of July in that place.

PAIRIE DU CHIEN ROAD.—David Bronson, Jr., has been appointed agent for the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad, for this place. Office, at his store corner of Main and Myrtle streets.

MISSOURI PRINTING PAPER.—The paper upon which this issue is printed—as will be future numbers—is of Missouri manufacture. It is the best we have used for many years. Messrs. Scowen & Co., are the manufacturers.

The Last Chance.
The second Minnesota Regiment is nearly full—there being but little more than one company to fill up—eight companies having been mustered into service. A gentleman of this place, is now filling up the last company, and persons wishing to get into the army will have to decide quick and move fast.

De Haven's Union Circus. as will be seen by our advertising columns and the mammoth illuminated posters about town, will exhibit in this place next Friday afternoon and evening. Great additions have been made to this troupe since their last appearance here. The inimitable Buck Gardner does the funny part of the entertainment.

Another.—R. Sands' celebrated circus will be in this city on Thursday, August 1st, as will be seen by his attractive advertisement. The fun loving people will have a rich feast.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—The Louisville Journal has been shown of much of its southern patronage in consequence of the bold and unflinching stand taken for the Union and Constitution by its fearless and heroic editor—Gov. D. Prentice. Mr. Merrill, news agent at St. Paul, has been endeavoring to encourage the Journal in the good cause by raising a club of one hundred and ten subscribers for it in that city alone. Well done. We wish some "secesher" would persecute us.

RIVER RANGERS.—This is the name assumed by Capt. Davis' company of St. Paul and Stillwater men, now full and mustered into service, and enroute for Fort Ripley. D. B. Loomis is first Lieutenant and George Wallace—each of this city—second Sergeant. We understand that several other members from this place are among the non-commissioned officers, but we have not learned their names or positions. Previously to leaving Fort Snelling for Fort Ripley on Thursday, a flag was presented to the company on behalf of the steamboat men on the Upper Mississippi.

RAILROAD WORK RESUMED.—Work on that portion of the Minnesota and Pacific road between St. Paul and St. Anthony was resumed a few days since. The grading was nearly completed when work was suspended some two years since, but the heavy embankments near St. Paul have been greatly damaged by heavy rains. Only a few months will be required however, to prepare the road-bed for the superstructure.

A private letter from a friend in Ohio a few days since says that Col. De Gaff is expecting soon to resume work on his contracts on the Transit road.

POSTMASTER AT POINT DOUGLAS.—R. R. Henry, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at Point Douglas, in this county. The appointment is a good one. He supersedes Charles Leonard, Esq., the gentleman who took to himself the remarks we made a few weeks ago, charging that there was a postmaster in our county who savored strongly of treason and rebellion. We congratulate Mr. Henry—we congratulate the people of Point Douglas—we congratulate everybody—the outgoing postmaster included.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.—The friends of Colonel Bellote (and they would make an army large enough to invade and wipe out all the "seceshers" in the Mississippi Valley) will be gratified to learn that he has leased the International Hotel at St. Paul, and is fitting it up in a style superior to any other house in the Northwest. The furniture is of the most costly character, and all of the appointments of the house will be on the same scale. The house is now open for the reception of guests, but it will require several days to make it complete. Col. Bellote has now got room to "spread himself," which he did not have in the old "Merchants," and he will make the International the best hotel west of Chicago. He is the right man in the right place.

Stop Those Lies.

Some evil disposed person, or persons who have a natural penchant for lying and can't help it, are constantly manufacturing and putting in circulation the most foolish, improbable and damaging falsehoods with reference to officers and members of the Minnesota Regiment. Now, as such things can only result in evil, by harassing the friends of that Regiment and the cause, we do hope public opinion will frown down all such persons. No members of the Stillwater company or the Regiment have either been killed or died. No seventy members of one company have been on the sick list—no ill feeling exists anywhere in the Regiment, while officers and men are in the finest glow of spirit and enthusiasm. The probability is, that Lieutenant Dowdle and General Scott have quarreled about a scientific question of engineering, and also with reference to certain strategic movements, but all the rest is the veriest clap-trap.

The Comet.
The comet whose sudden appearance has caused so much speculation, is about played out. It is becoming further removed from the earth with great velocity, and will only be visible for a few days longer. Prof. O. M. Mitchell has been making observations at the Dudley Observatory, and offers the following explanation of its sudden appearance:

If it is permitted to hazard a conjecture we may account for the sudden splendor of the first Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, made in the aforementioned action made on the 4th day of June, 1861, upon which judgment was docketed in said Court on the 5th day of July 1861. J. W. M. McClure, referee, appointed by said Court to execute such judgment, will call at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on Wednesday the 28th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described pieces or parcels of land, with all the appurtenances thereunto pertaining, situate, lying and being in said county of Washington and State of Minnesota, and described as follows:

First, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Second, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Third, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Fourth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Fifth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Sixth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Seventh, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Eighth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Ninth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Tenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Eleventh, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Twelfth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Thirteenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Fourteenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Fifteenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Sixteenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Seventeenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Eighteenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Nineteenth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Twentieth, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-nine (29) of township thirty-two (32) north and range number twenty (20) west, containing one and one-half acres, more or less, and described as follows:

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:
Spanish Side Leather,
Oak, do
Upper Leather,
Horse Leather,
Brilliant Leather,
Tanned Leather,
Shoe and Saddle Leather,
Belting and Luggage Leather,
French Calf Skins,
Country Kip Skins,
And a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

NOTICE.
RACHAEL BARBER STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:
Spanish Side Leather,
Oak, do
Upper Leather,
Horse Leather,
Brilliant Leather,
Tanned Leather,
Shoe and Saddle Leather,
Belting and Luggage Leather,
French Calf Skins,
Country Kip Skins,
And a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

NOTICE.
RACHAEL BARBER STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Leather and Findings in the Territory—consisting of:
Spanish Side Leather,
Oak, do
Upper Leather,
Horse Leather,
Brilliant Leather,
Tanned Leather,
Shoe and Saddle Leather,
Belting and Luggage Leather,
French Calf Skins,
Country Kip Skins,
And a general assortment of all kinds of Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we will not be undersold by any house in the Territory.

NOTICE.
RACHAEL BARBER STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to notify the public that I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

NOTICE.
JEREMIAH STEWART,

[illegible]

[illegible]

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, July 23, 1861

Shall we have Republicanism Genuine, or Republicanism Distorted?

Interests vital to the Republican organization,—interests which must be responded to in actions in a very few months,—are involved in the above inquiry. Shall the organization be maintained in Minnesota, by the nomination of party candidates the coming autumn? Is the question.

There are a few Republicans of our State who favor an ignoring of all party nominations, while the great mass of the Democratic party are zealous advocates of such a policy. The object of the latter class is so transparent that it needs no elucidation,—it would secure to the party a portion of the State officers, and form a nucleus around which they could again rally and build up their demoralized party, and might secure a return of HENRY M. RICE to the U. S. Senate, through the election of a "no party" Legislature,—while the motives of the few Republicans who advocate such a course can only be inferred by us.

In Iowa and several other States, the Democracy have already made their nominations or called conventions for that purpose, while in still other States they are preparing to do the same thing with a view of prosecuting the campaign with their accustomed vigor. The *Pioneer* no doubt favors the "no party" programme in Minnesota,—that institution might regain the State printing through the same means that Senator Rice would secure a re-election—the loss of which has been grievously felt during the past two years,—but in other States its editors want to hear the old warwhoop of the party. But a few days ago the *Pioneer* approvingly announced that "the Democrats of Ohio, in convention at Columbus, on the 15th, resolved that it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1861, to nominate a Democratic State ticket, to be supported at the October election to which they invite all who are convinced that the present State and National administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the Government in its present critical condition, to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its administration in competent hands."

The Northfield *Telegraph* urges a few practical reasons why such a union of opposing parties elements could not be brought about. Could we clearly understand how such a union could be entered into, says the editor, and that basis was a right one—one on which the government could be safely carried through its perils, and forever freed from them—we should not be indisposed to favor such a union. We suppose the basis proposed will be the support of the government in overcoming the rebellion, by men, money, and moral support. So far well. But the question still arises, how far, how long, and to what extent this support shall be given. Leading Democrats have disclaimed any abandonment of their views as to the causes and original merits of the conflict. And it is not possible, say, probable, that right here will arise in a few months, if not even sooner, a division of opinion as to the proper policy to be pursued by the administration, and a corresponding difference in the zeal with which its policy shall be sustained?

It is clear to every Republican that the past policy of the party has been a wise one and vitally necessary to the rescue of the government from overthrow. It is clear that the policy of compromise with slavery which has been the policy of other parties previously in power, has aggravated the dangers which it was sought by it to avert, and has brought the government to the very verge of destruction. How widely is this conviction shared by our late opponents? We do not know. Very many of them doubtless see it clearly now, and will gladly co-operate in support of a policy which has hitherto opposed. We look to see some of the strongest and most energetic supporters of the policy of ending not only the rebellion, but, so far as lies in the policy of the government, the causes that have produced it, among the late supporters of the Democracy. The ingratitude of the slave power to its northern allies will give point to their hostility.

But we observe no indication, on the part of the leaders of that party, of an abandonment of their position, held up to the moment of the firing on Fort Sumter, that the North was in the wrong in controversy; that concession to slavery was the true panacea for the ills which its constant aggressions had created; that new guarantees for its continuance should be given; that the territory south of 36° 30' should be abandoned to its desolating steps; that the free States should amend their laws and constitutions, or

else the end should be reached by an alteration of the National Charter, so that the slave owner could carry his human property everywhere within the limits of the Union; and that the laws for the protection of personal freedom should be universally repealed. These and more than these were the requirements of the South, while among in treasonable rebellion. Their demands were resisted only by Republicans. Rumor, apparently well founded, informs us that similar propositions will be renewed. Can we depend upon any other party than the Republican to resist them? Not any other party, we think, though we rejoice to believe that thousands of honest lovers of their country in other parties will resist concession now to the last gasp.

An administration, especially under popular forms of government, needs a great, well disciplined party to uphold it. Such a party is not the growth of a day or a year. It needs to be compacted by years of united action, by common purposes and councils, by defeats and victories. Such a party is the Republican organization to-day. Is it wise to abandon such an organization for a new and untried one of doubtful unity and uncertain principles?

If the views of the late opponents of the Republican party are changed or modified so as to harmonize in the main with its ends and purposes, the latch-string is out, there is no mysterious grip or pass-word as a condition of admission to its ranks. If we think it unwise to abandon the organization in the peril by which the government is surrounded, it is in no spirit of partisan animosity to old political foes, who have manfully and patriotically come forward to uphold the government. Their patriotism is cheerfully recognized. In the military service they have had and will have their full share of military honors. But we believe that Democrats themselves, true and devoted to their country, will most of them see the wisdom of upholding before the common enemy and the world the banner of the Republican party. It symbolizes nothing of danger or disgrace to the country. It is diametrically opposed to the ideas of the new slave confederacy, and its certain success in the fall elections will show the unswerving policy of the North to yield not an inch further to persuasive cajoleries or to armed rebellion.

Rebel Terms of Peace.

The Richmond *Whig*, which may regard as the peculiar organ of Jeff. Davis, has issued its ultimatum for the settlement of our national difficulties, as follows:

"This war must go on. The South must fight until the North sues for peace. Pass a non-intercourse act, and then she will begin to feel the ruinous pressure of the war. We must dictate the terms of peace; the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she pay, to the uttermost farthing, the expenses of this war. The third is that she pay for the destruction of all public property, both public and private, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office A. B. Lincoln, indict him and hang him for treason and other crimes."

Magnanimous terms, are they not?—and very likely to be accepted to, provid. Jeff. Davis and Beauregard stop running long enough to make the treaty.

Republican Convention.

The State committee have called a convention to meet in St. Paul on the 4th of September for the nomination of candidates for State officers.

The United States has now in the field twenty-three thousand more men than the British have had since the Crimean war, and in a short time our forces will exceed in numbers the Grand Army of France.

Grand Military Spectacle.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, July 16.—The formal movement across the Potomac was inaugurated on a gigantic scale to-day. At an early hour the troops were mustered in every camp, and their arms and accoutrements put in the finest order. The bands played their most inspiring airs, and thousands of citizens and strangers poured forth to witness the imposing spectacle. About 1 o'clock Gen. Scott and staff crossed the river, preceding most of the Regiments. The sight was most impressive and grand. The aged General seemed to have renewed his youth. His snowy locks were the only evidence of his venerable age. His eyes sparkled with the fire which a confidence in the justice and triumph of his cause had kindled, and his almost giant stature rendered him conspicuous among the officers around him. The stranger could not mistake the Chief.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—Brigadier General Isaac Stark, late of Newport, R. I., had twenty-two children—sixteen of whom were boys, and nine of them are in the naval and military service. Four of them are in the Rhode Island Regiment, four in the Massachusetts, and one in the Eighteenth New York. The father was in the Mexican war, and died in 1851, leaving one hundred and twenty descendants.

From the Advance Guard of the Grand Army.

CAMP FRANKLIN, SECESSION. July 12th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—On Tuesday last Company B was detailed for picket guard duty, on the railroad and turnpike, much to the gratification of the members thereof. Picket duty was not very dangerous where we were located, for the reason that outside of us—that is between the railroad and the enemy—there was another row of pickets, so that we were more on the alert for traitors from within than from without the lines. Picket duty differs from other guard duty in this respect, that the guards are not relieved by a Sergeant every two hours, but three guards are placed in the morning at each post, who relieve each other. They also lie on the ground, or in the brush, or stand behind a tree, whereas the regular "home guard" walks his beat. Stationed where we were, nothing of moment could be expected to occur. One incident, however, did occur—Lou Capron took possession of three contrabands. At about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, he spied an aged negro woman, accompanied by a fine looking young mulatto woman carrying in her arms a baby. Hailing them, they said they were fugitive slaves, owned by a "secesher," who lives about four miles this side of Fairfax Court House, and were on their way to the land of freedom. Sergeant Capron took them under his fatherly protection, and with perfect propriety escorted them to the camp, where the matter was immediately laid before Col. Gorman, who instructed him to give them some breakfast and pass them on to Washington. After preparing as good a breakfast for them as he could get as such an early hour, and witnessing its disappearance, he again escorted them through fields and forests to the railroad, where he took an affectionate leave of his new made friends. He endeavored to persuade the young woman to give him her baby, but failed in the attempt—she telling him that he was not physically constituted for the proper care of so young an infant. He bore his disappointment manfully, and I am happy to say, has now fully recovered. Towards noon a gentleman came into camp in company with two of the Fire Zouaves, who represented himself to be the owner of the slaves spoken of, and the Zouaves testifying to his being a good Union man, he was put upon their track. Whether he found them or not is not known in this camp.

On Wednesday Companies E, F and K went on a scouting expedition through the surrounding country, for a distance of eight or ten miles, under command of Lieut. Col. Miller. Mark accompanied the expedition, I believe in the capacity of aid to the Colonel. They report no exciting scenes, no prisoners, no contrabands. Everybody quiet, and the indications were that the rebels had withdrawn their pickets much nearer to Fairfax than they were accustomed to do a week or two ago. Rumor says this morning that they are evacuating Fairfax. When do they intend to remain and show fight? Wednesday orders were received to the effect that on light marches, the men should take three days' cooked rations, and a blanket; leaving their knapsacks ready packed for moving, in their tents, under guard of such of the men as were least able to march. Some of the companies have received orders to cook three days' rations immediately, which looks like a forward movement soon—the sooner the better. The same afternoon we had a two hours' drill—mostly in the loading and firing (two rounds per minute) standing and kneeling—with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens on. To be prepared for a sudden attack while on the march. After drill, we underwent inspection of arms, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and equipments, by Col. Franklin and staff. It is said the Colonel expressed himself highly gratified at the air of neatness pervading the regiment.

Shepard—surmised Myron—whilom editor of the *Stillwater Democrat*, ex-Lieutenant of the old Stillwater Guards, Surveyor and Land Agent etc., arrived in camp direct from your place. Could you know the reception he met with, Stillwater would be deserted in twenty-four hours. I know of no one whom I had rather seen than Myron, and from the remarks of others, they vote aye to the motion. He announces his determination to remain with us—to carry a musket if he can get one; if not, as cook. May he never find a grave in this vicinity.

In the last *Messenger* I notice a number of mistakes—not original ones, but copied from other papers. That "Longworth's Native" was not seen by us—it must have got to the officers' ear, by mistake, of course. The officers of the C. F. W. & P. R. R. did not give us the dinner or supper spoken of. The men are not all six feet high. It is rumored here that as soon as the first three months are out, the regiment will have to be again mustered into service; it being claimed that the last muster will not stand without another swear. Where the rumor originated I can not

learn, but a large proportion of the regiment believe it. I think it very doubtful however,—four musters to one enlistment ought to be enough.

A portable oven for the regiment arrived here a day or two since, and was put up yesterday. It is made of boiler iron, and when used is imbedded in clay or mortar, so as to retain heat. This looks as though we will taste fresh bread once more before we get home, and where we have no vegetables, bread is a luxury.

In some of the regiments near us the small pox prevails to a slight extent. As a precaution against it, Dr. Stewart is vaccinating all who have not been vaccinated heretofore. Dr. Stewart attends to the wants of the men under his medical care in as good style as though they were patients at home, and when I say this I say much more than can be said of many surgeons in the army. He is ever on the alert, and in consequence no sickness of moment has occurred in our regiment. The only sickness thus far has been the diarrhea, and he cures such cases in a day or two.

We don't hear half the war news here that you have in Minnesota, perhaps because "distance lends enchantment to the view." For war news see St. Paul papers; Washington papers have nothing exciting in them.

RAISINS.

CAMP GORMAN, VA., July 14, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—The camp has at last been christened by Col. Franklin, commander of this brigade, and on the principle that "turn about is fair play," he has named it after our Colonel. So when you hear of Camp Gorman and Camp Franklin, you need not suppose them to be two different camps.

The remainder of Company G,—those whom we left to guard Fort Ridgely,—arrived here last night, having been eight days on the road. They report a prospect of lively times with the Indians in that locality, and think that, for the first few weeks, Captains Western and Skarv will have their hands full. They brought us quite a large mail from the fort, which had accumulated there since our departure. Capt. McKim's boys have been in high glee since his arrival, and there appears no prospect of their cooling down very soon.

Yesterday afternoon, after, or more properly, during a regimental drill, a U. S. Army officer appeared on the ground and handed a package of something to the Adjutant, who in turn handed them to Col. Gorman. The Colonel opened the package, glanced at the contents, and announced: "On account of the receipt of very important orders, parade is dismissed." Companies went back to their quarters, and "broke ranks" immediately. Then everybody was all anxiety to learn what these "very important orders" were—but as usual in camp on such occasions, no one knew. In an hour the bugle sounded for dress parade, and never was dress parade more quickly formed. Orders were to be read and then we should know all about it—that is, we should know all the Colonel chose to communicate. "Attention to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock," three days' rations will be cooked immediately.

Four bakers and thirty cooks will be hired immediately—from outside the regiment. "Everything except blankets, gun and equipments, haversack and canteens, to be sent to Alexandria to-morrow, there to be stored in the warehouse now used by the government." "Inspection to-morrow morning in light marching order." "The sick to be sent to Washington." "Those least able to march, to guard the camp." "Parade is dismissed." Shout upon shout went up, and expressions of joy were to be heard in every quarter. "Now, boys, for a fight—good!" was the substance of many an exclamation. This morning knapsacks were in order,—inspection took place—the provisions ain't cooked—the sick are here yet—one company has gone out on picket as usual—and things don't look any more like leaving than they did before. But a good time's coming, boys, wait a little longer.

Nelson—high private in the rear rank—went to Washington yesterday to get discharged from the service on account of physical disability. The Surgeon, as a special favor, gave him a certificate of sickness. He met with good success at the Capital, and to-day is in fine health and spirits. We now boast that we have not a coward in the Company; should we be mistaken we wish them to get sick and go to Washington—"special favors" will be shown to all such. Of course I don't mean that all who go home are cowards; many of them are really sick, probably most of them. Nelson was sick—oh, so sick—but he was as brave as anybody.

All the talk now is marching—superfluous baggage is being moved to Alexandria. RAISINS. CAMP GORMAN, VA., July 16, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Pursuant to orders given last evening on dress parade—three days' rations are cooked, and everything is in readiness for a march to-day. One destination is said to be Richmond, via Manassas Gap—but the 'said to be's' have failed so often in other cases that one scarcely knows when to give them credence. One thing is certain, judging from the movements yesterday and this morning, of the many regiments lately encamped in this vicinity, some grand movement is at hand. Last night regiments were on the march from every direction, all going south. Every one is in good spirits at the prospect of a fight with the rebels soon—believing that the sooner the fighting is commenced, the sooner the struggle will be over and ourselves at home. Ten men are detailed from each company to remain here as camp guard, until the arrival of the baggage train, expected in a few days, when they will follow. This guard consists of those who have been a little sick, and who are considered least able to march. The detail from Company B consists of Corporal Smith, Privates J. Goudry, T. Brown, J. B. Stevens, A. Dittmer, G. Arnold, A. Tanner, H. Oliver, E. Graff and Nelson. They didn't like it at all—fearful we might get in a fight when they wouldn't be with us—but had to make the best of a bad job. Five men are detailed from each company as wood-choppers—their business being to cut roads through timber, clear away brush, etc. Those detailed from Company B are Ed. Herron, Ed. Wells, Jas. Harvey, Saml. Nickerson and Dan. Buswell. Imagine 50 wood choppers from each regiment in a division of 45,000 men. 2250 lumbermen, each armed with rifle and battle-axe—won't they make things fly?

Capt. Bromley resigned his commission last evening—owing to bad news from home. The hour chosen was a bad one for us. We had hoped he would have led us in the hour of battle, but we were doomed to disappointment. He has used every one in his company as an equal, and carries home with him the best wishes of every member thereof. Capt. Mark W. Downie, if you please, for the future; Minor T. Thomas, First Lieutenant, and so we go. Lieut. Wood, of Company C, has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, vice Downie promoted. "Pete" has got his new drum and makes it rattle.

The sutler has a supply of whiskey on hand, and as a necessary consequence, I suppose, one of the guards was found asleep on his post last night—his canteen empty. He did not belong to Company B.

Banfires were burning in every quarter of the camp last night—and the rejoicing at our prospective march was complete.

We are ordered to "fall in"—to march in presence—so good bye, for the present. RAISINS.

From Gen. Butler's Division. CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 15th, 1861. DEAR MESSENGER:—The New York daily papers apprise me of the mournful fact that it is utterly impossible for me to furnish you one particle of news.—Having correspondents at the Fortress, who are in a position to learn all the movements and other incidental occurrences of interest long before your humble servant, of course all my efforts, no matter how commendable and energetic they may be, to furnish you "Items of News," fail of reaching the desired end. You cannot wonder, when these facts stare you in the face, that the heart of so modest a man as your correspondent should fail him when viewing the task before him. I might tell you that a week ago Saturday we had to wear our equipments all day, and that our Lieut. Colonel commanding the regiment—God bless his brave heart—came round through the men's quarters, stopping at each tent and cautioning the men to be sure that they each had a bayonet on their gun, for if the rebels came that day it would be a hand-to-hand fight—the rain falling in torrents would spoil our ammunition; but it didn't deter him from making the rounds of the camp, although suffering from severe indisposition. Lieut. Col. Washburne has a hold upon the affections of the 1st Vermont Regiment not always obtained by commanders. A strict disciplinarian—a sympathizing friend—strict and exacting in the performance of all duties, yet giving an attentive ear to every grievance, real or fancied—redressing the real, and in his smiling, good-natured way, showing to the mistaken, in so clear, concise a manner that they can't help seeing their error.

But this would be no news, for I saw in Monday's *Tribune* an item relating to that affair. Perhaps, though, it didn't exult me as I have done; I believe it did not. Yet that is no reason why it ought not to have done so. We are getting so used to these alarms that we don't put much faith in them. I suppose you must have heard the reported death of Col. Magruder, killed while endeavoring to take prisoners a scouting party of Hawkins' Zouaves, twenty-five in number, with a force of two hundred men. None of the Zouaves were injured, and although once entirely surrounded by the enemy, yet they succeeded in making their escape.

A party of five men—real genuine Vermonters, of the Allen stamp, went out on a scout day before yesterday.—They were determined not to return without an adventure of some kind; so taking the road to Great Bethel, they pushed forward boldly. Not perfectly understanding the geography of the country, they most unexpectedly brought up right smack on the enemies' pickets, within one mile and a quarter of the Battery, with no cover but a cornfield. The pickets fired, the alarm was given, and some twenty of 'ye Floodwood Cavalry' rode out in quest of 'dem dogon ablishens.' Balls were sent whizzing in close proximity to our Yankee soldiers, the chase was getting exciting; but the boys crawled on their hands and knees until they reached the friendly cover of a ditch, in which they ensconced themselves. Several times discovery seemed inevitable, as the horsemen were galloping to and fro through the field, and the boys coolly resolved to show the rebels how Yankees could die, and in the calmness of despair determining to sell their lives right dearly. But Providence directed otherwise, and they remained undiscovered. About sundown they left their ditch, and made their way through the field, crossed the road into another field of corn, and through that diagonally into the woods, where after retreating three or four miles toward home, they came out near the road, and lay still for some time, hoping to get a shot at the rebel cavalry, but they were not est. After waiting a suitable length of time to pay their respects to 'ye cavalry, they pursued in peace, their journey homeward, arriving in camp about 5 A. M.

Two men were seen skulking in the bushes near our picket last night, and were fired upon. They left immediately.

By the withdrawal of the Massachusetts 4th and substituting the New York 1st, we have gained a reinforcement of nearly 300 men, besides a good Cornet Band; so now we are well provided with martial music, having two full Bands. We have received quite an addition to our armament since last I wrote, in the shape of a large rifled cannon that will drop an oblong shell, six inches in circumference, just a little over three miles; and some more of those eight inch siege guns. We are, with the force now here, almost impregnable—though as the lamented Lieut. Greble said to one of our boys who was asking him what he thought of the strength of our position: "Yes, it is a strong one and well fortified, but the strongest fortification in the world can be taken if the men don't hold it."

We intend to hold it! I don't, to confess the truth, apprehend any danger of an attack on this point, and never have since the first week here. It would be sheer madness for them to undertake to capture our works. The bayonet would be the only weapon they could use with any effect, and our artillery and musketry would play sad havoc with them while charging.

The Daylight has been withdrawn from this point, and the Mount Vernon, a sister steamer of the "Star," carrying the same number of guns, has taken her place. Tomatoes are in prime eating order, and we are enjoying all the vegetable luxuries of the season. You should see our market in the morning. The negroes are allowed to come inside the guard and trade with the soldiers. Wenches of every hue, from orange to the ace of spades, and of all ages, accompanied by lusty 'boys,' bring in their various commodities, carrying their baskets and pails on their heads. The principal articles that they offer for sale are 'hoe-cake, milk, &c., and sometimes a little honey. They are regular Jews on a trade, not, apparently, troubled with the least conscientious scruples about charging too much. I can't help thinking what a stir the news that has just come in would create in your usually quiet city. How pale the faces of the women, and in what trembling tones they would speak, and how stern the men would look. I can't imagine how it would be, though I can't write it. But we have got past all the finer feelings, it would seem, and take all these things as a matter of course—something to be expected. Oh, War! cruel war! that kills and maims not only the body but the mind! But to report to you the news as it has come to me. A company of Germans, of the 7th N. Y. regiment, went out this morning on a scouting expedition. About eight or nine miles out from here they were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Our German boys made a sharp fight of it, but the officer in command, seeing the utter hopelessness of holding his position, and finding that the rebels were gradually surrounding him, told his men to make their escape as best they could. One of the party was shot through the body and instantly killed, and only one of them has yet got into camp, and he has his right hand shot to pieces. It is supposed that the balance of the party, some thirty-five in number, are taken prisoners. A strong force has been sent out to help him if possible. How long, oh, how long is this guerrilla warfare to be tolerated? When will the Generals and Brig-

adiers and Colonels consider it necessary to keep the people waiting that they may enjoy the honors and emoluments of office? Since I wrote you Death has visited my own company, and taken from it one of our noblest men. A true man in the best acceptance of the term was Henry W. Bennett. All that friendship could do, we did for him while living, and paid a soldier's tribute to his memory when dead, and now his memory is held dear by all of us, and though dead he shall not be by us forgotten. We know that though not killed upon the battle field, he died for his country, and his mortal remains fill a patriot's grave. We sent his body home, and it now rests beneath the soil of his native State; and his friends—his mother—though they could not attend to him in his last moments, and minister to his wants, or catch the whispered farewell and the last, long kiss, can plant flowers on his grave and nurture them. A blessed privilege, truly, and one which many a mother will longingly covet, before this wicked war is over.

The mail has come, and I must close. Thine, ever,

ON A TRAMP.

P. S. Six of the Germans supposed to have been taken prisoners, returned to camp last night. Two of the company were killed and several wounded, while some nine or ten, it is feared, fell into the hands of the enemy.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!

The Movements of the Army.

On our outside we have noted the movement of the grand army southward, upon their approach to Fairfax, on Wednesday, the rebels (6,000 strong) fled without firing a gun and our troops took possession of the town, sleeping that night beyond Fairfax.

On Thursday our troops advanced towards Manassas, and four miles from that point, at Bull's Run, they encountered a masked battery, where an active engagement ensued. The reports are very conflicting, but from the telegrams received, our loss is 40 killed, and some 60 wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known. The telegrams are so conflicting we omit them entirely. A part of the Massachusetts 1st, Michigan 2nd, New York 12th and Sherman's battery were engaged. At 4 o'clock Gen. Tyler ordered the troops to retire. The day was excessively hot and the horses suffering for water. Only about 1000 of our troops were at one time engaged. The rebels were estimated at 4,000.

We give the telegrams of Friday and Saturday, expecting to receive intelligence of Sunday and to-day's (Monday's) operations before going to press:

BULL'S RUN, July 19.

From careful inquiry and personal observations, the number of wounded on the Federal side amounts to sixty, and forty killed. There has been no firing to-day. The Confederate troops are still in possession of their principal battery. With a spy glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, apparently finding their base line of operations, and not retreating. Batteries are being erected on our side commanding theirs, which are of a substantial character. The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement before Sunday morning unless the enemy provoke it.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

[Special to Post]—It is believed another battle will not be fought at Bull's Run till Sunday or Monday morning.—The rebel force at that point has been largely increased, and it is supposed that Johnston's column from Western Virginia has formed a junction with Beauregard's forces.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

[Special to Post]—Gen. Patterson is to be superseded by Banks, under orders from head quarters. Gen. Banks is transferred from the Department of Annapolis to that of Northeastern Virginia, and is to be succeeded in command of Baltimore by Gen. John A. Dix.

A steamer arrived from Fortress Monroe bringing intelligence that there are no rebels at Aquia Creek or Mathias Point. They have all gone to Manassas to assist in the grand battle with the Federal Government.

We have intelligence from Bull's Run up to 9 o'clock last evening, and Fairfax to 6 this morning. The fighting had not been renewed, except by picket guards, who are very near. The two armies are only a mile apart, ours being on the ground of the battle yesterday and last night, and the enemy within their entrenchments on the other side of Bull's Run.

Gen. Tyler made a reconnaissance yesterday, but made no discoveries worth notice.

Night before last, five federal troops of a New York Regiment, near Fairfax Court House, captured eleven secessionists.

Last night eleven more prisoners were taken by some of the 11th Massachusetts regiment, also a mail bag containing 150 letters.

Special to Washington says it is rumored that Bull's Run battery is taken, but is doubtless false. The force of rebels at the Run is estimated at 20,000.—Fourteen of our wounded died, and fifty more are lying in the stone church at Centerville.

Secretary Cameron has gone down but is expected to return to-night.

We are unable to arrive at the true force of the Federal army in the vicinity of Manassas. Over one hundred thou-

We have the following special dispatch from W. R. Snider, Esq., with whom we made arrangements for prompt information in regard to the Minnesota

consumed, but which are not to be found among a soldier's regular rations. Whatever you do, enliven the camp and cheer the heart with encouraging, cheerful letters.

Full Exhibit at STILLWATER, on Thursday, the 1st of August, 1891.
Doors open at 2 and 7 p. m.; to commence at 2 1-2 and 1-2 p. m. Admission—Box 50 cents, Pit 25 cents, No bill price. Children 25 cents to boxes.

Just received, for sale low for cash at the
own Warehouse.
D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.
BLANKS!
Of all kinds for sale at this office.

WHITE LEAD,
Collier Co., pure,
Grover " "
Pacific, " N. Y. "
sale at unprecedented low prices at
CARLI BROS.

or provocation; This is to notify all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contract after this date.

JEREMIAH STEWART.
 Hillwater, July 12, 1861

